The works of brett nortje part 97.

Hodge conjecture.

This is where we need to find the;

> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hodge_conjecture**
>
> *The* ***Hodge conjecture is a major unsolved problem in algebraic geometry that relates the algebraic topology of a non-singularcomplex algebraic variety and the subvarieties of that variety.***

Okay, we have a problem where we need to find the system of subordinates of the whole geometry of the written geometry. this would mean no angles that are measured, but instead they are written down as a formula, yes?

So, we need to take the algebra and write out the sets of the different types. this would mean we need to find generalized measurements for the whole thing.

In geometry there seems to be a lot of angles, and they are always the same distance away from the point of measure. then, they need to find the angle of the written question, without measuring, yes?

Now, if you were to have a point that you cannot measure to, and you are given some nonsense like [five degrees] at another measurement upwards, you need only take into consideration that a circle has [360 degrees]. this means that each angle at each interval equals 60 degrees, but, that is too great! so, we need to divide it further by 360 to get 0.005 as the measurement between each interval or degree.

> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riemann_hypothesis**
>
> *The Riemann hypothesis implies results about the distribution of prime numbers.*

I have previously found the formula for prime numbers was [prime = 2prime+1] but that was overwritten by a better formula. i think it still holds for this one though.

So, if you were to observe that there is a definite trend with prime numbers, then you would find that they come in intervals, of 1[0] 3[2] 5[3] 7[2] 11[4] 13[2] 17[4] 19[2] 23[4] 31[8] 37[6] 41[4]...

Now, if you were to observe that the adding the values of the interval to the number of the value, then you will end up with this; 1, 5, 8, 9, 15, 15, 21, 21, 27, 39, 43, 41, 43...

So, if you were to observe that the values go like this, prime prime, normal, normal, normal, normal, normal, normal, normal, normal prime, prime, prime...

There is definitely some pattern here, as, they will probably repeat themselves so that they will use the difference and the value to add up to something, or you could divide or something - i doubt it is minus.

What we are looking for is a pattern, i hope i have nearly found it!

Yang mills existence and mass gap.

> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yang-Mills_existence_and_mass_gap**
>
> ***Yang–Mills Existence and Mass Gap. Prove that for any compact simple gauge group G, a non-trivial quantum Yang–Mills theory exists on $\mathbb{R}^4$ and has a mass gap Δ > 0. Existence includes establishing axiomatic properties at least as strong as those cited inStreater & Wightman (1964), Osterwalder & Schrader (1973) and Osterwalder & Schrader (1975).***

Anything that does not have mass does not react, and, therefore does not exist. an idea does exist because it takes up a chemical in your mind, and so do other things, so, you cannot name anything that does not exist, as it has mass.

Now, for the mass gap!

Well, in the atom, if anything is less than zero, it bonds to something that is greater than zero, being the quark. this is because it cannot exist if it has negative mass, or, that it would just be a sucking force.

So, if the atom is 'there' it will have mass at least equal to the radius by the radius four times. this means that the atom will need to have five times the radius of the quarks mass because of the 'negative effects' of the other particles.

Now, if the particles are less than four times the radius, the atom will be unstable and fly off into space, as the whole area of the atom needs to be four times the radius and, hold on, they need to be double on both sides of the circle to allow for 'balance.' think of a spinning top with that thing on top that is smaller than the circumference, or, outside area of the whole top, being the leptons and that other sucking stuff, and then them having to operate within an area, where, they need to spin? they will spin in and out, and circle each other as they spin around the 'food' so they need to be able to ride two abreast.